

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please amend the paragraph [0007] as follows:**

However, it is confusing to establish connection between the terminal block and the two signal lines passed inside each post. Namely, a worker may not be sure of the correlations between the transmitters and the signal lines in the first post (i.e. to find out which signal line comes from which transmitter), and the correlations between the receivers and the signal lines in the second post (i.e. to find out which signal line comes from which receiver). Thus, the sensor installation operation may end in misconnection, in which state the terminals are not connected to predetermined connection points at the terminal block in the automatic door controller. An example of misconnection is shown by the broken lines in Fig. 3 (the view showing how the transmitters 61, 62 and the receivers 63, 64 are connected to the terminal block 7). In this example, the signal line 63a coming from the first ~~receiver~~ **transmitter** 63 is connected to the connection point 74 for the second receiver 64, while the signal line 64a extending from the second receiver 64 is connected to the connection point 73 for the first receiver 63. In terms of signal processing, the first transmitter 61 and the second receiver 64 constitute a sensor set, and the second transmitter 62 and the first receiver 63 are paired as another sensor set, in a wrong manner. The transmitters and the receivers in these sensor sets are not opposed to each other. As a result, when the first receiver 63 receives a light beam produced at a given emission timing by the first transmitter 61, light acceptance data acquired by the first receiver 63 are inputted into the connection point 74 for the second receiver 64. Because this input does not coincide with a given acceptance timing, the sensor judges that no light is received. Similarly, when the second receiver 64 receives a light beam produced at a given emission timing by the second transmitter 62, light acceptance data acquired by the second receiver 64 are inputted into the connection point 73 for the first receiver 63. Because this input does not coincide with a given acceptance timing, the sensor judges that no light is received. While both sensor sets determine that the emitted light beams are interrupted by an object, the auxiliary safety sensor prohibits the closing action of the door, constantly leaving the door open. Unfortunately, it is impossible to notice the misconnection before an actual test operation of the automatic door. If misconnection is found by

the operation test, a worker has to reconnect the signal lines, which complicates the sensor installation.